BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

IV. SOCIETY AND MANUFACTURES AT PAISLEY. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PAISLEY, Scotland, Dec. 26. The elements are beautifully mixed in this section of Scotland. By the elements I do not allude to the weather, nor to the characteristics of the people, but to the elements that go to make up the country and its surroundings. It is not exactly a farming country, for within a radius of ten miles of Glasgow is Coatbridge, the centre of a great iron region, and this city, with nearly 60,000 population, chiefly engaged textile manufacturing; but to reach either of these points from Glasgow you pass through widespread, fertile plains, a charming farming country agreeably diversified by gentle risings, by woods, by water, by rocky ravines, and in short by all the constituents of the soft, the beautiful and the grand. Here,

'Midst nature's wildest grandeur, By rocky dens and woody glens, are planted, especially in the Coatbridge district, unpoetical blast-furnaces, the lurid flames from which at night add to the wildness of the scene. So rich is the land that the very slag around the pit's mouth looks green, and the dinginess ends with the works and the verdure of the fields begins. I was attracted in one instance by a neat farm-house, with a dozen stacks of grain in the barnyard, and on the other side a few rods from the garden, a fair-sized blast furnace. This indeed was bringing manufacture close along the lines of agriculture, as the political economis's say. On a misty moraing the tall chimneys of the iron-mining villages in the Coatbri ige d strict seem to peer up from the fields, and enveloped in their own smoke, they look more like phantoms than the dreary realities with such black landscapes as one sees in the North of England regions or in the Black Country. And the same is true of the cities. You plunge out of the country, as it were, into the centre of Glasgow. You leave Elder's great shipping yard, and to the west is the country; I might almost say to the south

At Paisley you are more confused than ever. At one erd of the town is Clark's enormous thread factory, capable of empl ying over 4,000 operatives. On the one side it seems to be in the midst of a busy city; turn around, and you see the rolling hills and pleasant meadows of a Scotch landscape Walk neross the town for about two miles and you enter Coats's mill; leave it on the south side and you step into the green fields. this region for a moment from a historical point of view, and the strange mixture of the ancient and the modern presents itself-the traditions of the past and the possibilities of the future; in short the cloisters and the busy mart seem so jumbled together that even a practical chroni-ler hesitates whether to begin with the social condition of the mill operatives, or with a few

meditations on Paisley Abbey.

Perhaps rather more of truth clusters around the early history of Paisley than of that of Glasgow. At any rate all historians seem to agree that the beginning of its manufacturing greatness may be traced to a young person who was certainly guilty of a terrible crime. The story goes that in 1697 a daughter of the Laird of Bargarren. named Christiana Shaw, preferred a charge of bewitching her against a servant girl with whom she had quarrelled, and nineteen alleged confederat s, seven of whom were condemned and six of the number actually burned on Gallow-green, Paisley. The inciter to this act of superstitious cruelty is said to have subsequently acquired great skill in spinning fine yarn. Her first productions were sold at Bata, to the lace-makers. Stimulated by this, Mistress Shaw extended her transactions to Holland. The demand for this thread soon became great and the most extensive manufactures that arose in Scotland at that period acknowledged "the bewitched lady" as their originator. It has been truly said that for variety of textile manufactures and for the persevering ingenuicy with which her traders followed and even controlled the caprices of fashion, Paisley deserves the very highest credit. While weaving and its allied occupations have come from many causes to occupy merely a secondary osition in Glasgow, the town of Paistey is yet, as it has been now for nearly two centuries, a principal centre of one or other of the numerous leading forms of textile manufacture. Fashions have changed, fabries have come into use and died out, but Paisley has always been found equal to the occasion; at one time by the very excellence and beauty of her fabrics compelling fashion to accept the prodnets of her looms, and again when the fickle dame must have a change, the Pai ley weavers bowed to the necessity and adapted their looms to the varying requirements of different periods. Much of this must be due to the intelligence and adaptability of t e operatives, as illustration of which a story is told of a man who had a great rope-walk near Glasgow. Having quarrelled with his workmen, they all left. A few weeks later he was astonished to find them all sitting on fine lawn-looms at Pais.ey. Before the invention of machinery spinning and weaving were carried on in nearly all the little

the circle, while they spun their stint of tow." The inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright and Crompton gave, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the death-blow to the occupation of Scottish spinsters, who were inevitably supplanted by the factory operatives of the present day. About the end of the last century weavers were the best paid and most highly respectable class in the west of Scotland. From the best paid they gradually declined through a variety of causes to the worst, and the unfortunate weavers fell into an abject and miserable condition, indescribably sad, and bitter almost beyond endurance to those who could recall the days of their prosperity. Moral, social, and physical degradation ensued, until the condition of the weavers became a question for Parliamentary liquiry. The result of this inquiry brought out the following extraordinary decline in

farm houses of this beautiful part of Scotland. In the winter evenings the females with their rocks and spi dles, or spinning wheels, assembled in each

others houses, and "song, story and joke enlivened

. 32s. 6d. per week. . 26s. 9d. per week. . 25s. 9d. per week. . 10s. 0d. per week. . 10s. 0d. per week. . 5s. 6d. per week. . 6s. 7d. per week. . 6s. 7d. per week. 124d. per ell. 12d. per ell. 5d. per ell. 5d. per ell. 3d. per ell. 34g. per ell. 34gi. per ell.

1830..... 3d. per ell...... 5s. 6d. per week.
1838.... 3d. per ell....... 6s. 7d. per week.
1838.... 3d. per ell....... 6s. 7d. per week.
To relieve the distress of the weavers emigration was resorted to, and at the present day, says Paton, only a remnant of the great wreck continues to ply the ancient calling in the Scotland villages of the West, where in earlier days the sound of the shuttle was heard all day long in almost every cottage. From an industry prosecuted in almost every farm "toon" and cottage throughout the country, the weaving trade gathers its materials from all parts of the globe, and the work of spinning is carried on in immense factories like those at Paisley and Glasgow, and indeed in many other thritty Scotch towns. Perhaps this little dip into history explains why the fields begin at the very walls of these factories.

The history of textile manufacture in this quaint old city is almost like a fairy story. To study it thoroughly by the aid of the public records in its fine library, and the rumerous samples of its manufacture, and models of machinery in the museum, would be to master the art of weaving from the earliest time to the latest improvements. At present the most outstanding and peculiar feature of Paisley manufacture is that of thread. From here, I am told, is probably sent out a greater length and weight of sewing thread than from all the other factories of Great Britain combined. Worsted shawls and shirtings are a feature of the Paisley trade of great importance. Mousseline de laine, a thin worsted fabric which was printed with steam colors, was for a long period an important branch of manufacture here, which the vicissitudes of fashion have now extinguished. The weaving of imitation Cashmere shawls was first attempted at Paisley in 1802. From that time onward shawl-making gradually superseded the manufacture of muslin. In brief, it might be said that, beginning with coarse linen checks, the first fabrics produces by the Paisley loons, to these succeeded others of a lighter kin

persons were employed at Paris in the fabrication of this article, together with sewing-thread, lawn and linen. But the demand for the popular gauze rapidly decreased. Muslin, cambric and cotton thread were the next production of Paisley industry and skill; to these succeeded silk and cotton shawls, scarfs and plaids, composed of silk and merino wool. These still continue to exhibit the ingenuity and taste of the Paisley weavers, and in the manufacture of them they have arrived at great perfection. In Paisley and its neighborhood are numerous thread and cotton spinning mills, bleaching and printing works, dye-houses, power loom factories, iron and brass foundries, engineers' and wheelwrights' shops, timber yards, a brewery, distilleries, soap, starch, and corn flour manufactories, and a very extensive tannery.

wheelwrights' shops, timber yards, a brewery, distilleries, soap, storch, and corn flour manufactories, and a very extensive tannery.

The wages of the weavers and the employment afforded to them still fluctuate in the wildest manner. When any particular fabric or pattern has the good fortune to "take," and a run on it is established, wages go up. But after a rush a time of absolute idleuess, or only flickering work at low rates, may be the rule for weeks together. The two great thread mills are running "slack time" just now, and not employing their full number of operatives. Clark's mill has now about 3,000 on the pay-rolls, 2,500 of which number are women and girls. Mr. Coats informed me his mills were employing about 1,700. I visited both these mills and had an agreeable chat with the heads of the two firms. I first called the attention of Mr. Stewart Clark to the statement presented by the thread manufacturers of the United States to the Tariff Commission, showing that wages paid in the Rhode Island and New Jersey mills were 113 per cent higher than in Paisley. He seemed amused at the statement, and called in his brother, Mr. John Clark, and afterwards one of the superintendents, and after some discussion said that in his opinion the difference was not more than from 40 to 50 per cent. I was surprised at this, for the document presented was supposed to have been authorized by the factories on both sides of the Allantic—at least, as a member of the Tariff Commission, I was led to believe it was. Then I saw Mr. Fhomas Coats, and he told a different story, He said he figures had actually been furnished by their mill for the use of the American mill, but admitted that the statistics covered a tranch of the operatives which probably represented about one-third of the number employed. Mr. coats did not look with great favor upon the resuction of the tariff, for, to use his words, "It will only give mills that have not a dolar of money invested in your country a share of the trade." But he added: "Ferhaps we can s

will only give mills that have not a dolar of moley invested in your country a share of the trade." But he added: "Ferhaps we can stand the abolishing of the ad valorem dut."

The operatives of Clark's mill are scattered all over what is called the new town, some times occupying whole streets, and again intersperse! with the dwellings of small shopkeepers and mechanies. Many of them live in large, square, substantial but dingy-looking storehouses, divided on the flat principle, though, excepting a common entrance, lacking most of the conveniences that distinguish the system in France and America. Three or four rooms are generally included in one flat, the rent varying from £10 for the ground floor, and decreasing with the successive floors above, until it reaches the minimum of £6. In addition to rent, of course, come taxes, melusing poor rates, etc., which in England amount to about one-fifth of the rent, but which in Scotland are hardly so great. Of the few rooms one is generally dignified into a parlor, through the midium of a gay carpet, a few plantly aphoistered chairs, a painful sofa, pleuty of netted antimacassars, some cheery chromos on the wall, and on the square centre table a family Bible, a copy of Burus, two or three volumes of "Waverley" and sometimes a well-worn album, Much of the comfort of even such a home as I have descried comes from the joint earnings of the family with the exception of the younger children. Of lodarys-houses for grits, such as those at Lowell, there are none, those who come from the country or Glasgow linding homes and a certain degree of protection with some of the mill hands; as a rule only one or two are received in a family.

I visited a dozen or so of the flats just spoken of and, though with no apparent excuse for personal questons, was received with simple certaility on the self-introduction of "A visi or from America, enrions to see scotch people in their own homes." My queries were answered readily and with an intelligence hirrly expected. At one place I found a li

the daughter, Janet, whether she carrage mill hand in comfort.

"It may be better than some, but it shouldna', for in Paisley poverty means drink, and among my ain folk there is na' drinking; we have not a mon in the house."

"How much do your sisters earn !" I asked.

"Just now is slack time, sir; they only work from six till two, making a pounda forthight, which is now the average wages of the mill bands here. When they work full time they make more."

"What sort of character does the mill girl generally bear!"

"I have been employed in one mill over twenty years, and found them to be generally good. If a body is seen to be 'ight' she is sent awa."

"How is it, then, that so many single women with children are retaited in the mills!"

"Aye, sir, they have been very respectable, and when one has a misfortune of that kind we all feel sorry, and try and help her get ready for the poor bairnie."

Many of the Pasley operatives do not earn over

devoid of this kind the reason may be traced to drink. Both the sober and thrifty operatives and the mill owners agree that most of the misery and want in fairly prosperous times is caused by want in fairly prosperous times is tream of girls misuse of higher. I observed the stream of girls leaving both the great thread mills. Most of them were warmly clad, but perhaps a score tramped through the cold slush without shoes. Not any of them had bonuets. They were, upon the whole, a superior class of girls to those I have seen coming out of the mills in Manchester, but they would not compare with the neatly dressed girls, with shapely American shoes, neat hats, tidy collars or ruching round the neck, with umbrellas in rainy weather and sunshades in the summer, that one can see at noon coming out of the Merrimac Mills at Lowell.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

PAYING DOLLARS FOR SHILLING NOTES.

A collection of coins, paper money, etc., belonging to J. T. McCombe, of Lockport, N. Y., was sold at the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., Broadway, on Friday afternoon. Prices were fair. The bidding was rather lively, and a dispute occasionally relieved the monotony.

A Georgia five-snilling note of 1786 brought \$12.75; a note for two shillings and sixpence of the same State and date brought \$12 50, and a \$30 note of the same and date brought \$12 50, and a \$30 note of the same State of 1778, \$12 50. A half-dime of 1794 was bid in for \$7 50, a dime of 1796 for \$6 10, a cent of 1793 for \$6, and a North Carolina ten-shilling note of 1748 for \$11 50. A "pine tree "Massachusetts note for five shillings of 1799 sold for \$6; a "codfish" three-shilling note of the same State, with the date 1776, brought \$5, and a set of proofs for the year 1873, \$10 50.

FASHIONS IN SHIPS.

A Letter to The Boston Traveller.

Fifty years ago, when a boy on Long Wharf, lying at that and the T Wharf could be seen what was then called the pink-stern vessel and the sloop, the former having two masts and the latter one. They did the common coasting business between ing at that and the T Wharf could be seen what was then called the pink-stern vessel and the sloop, the former having two masts and the latter one. They did the common coaeting business between this city and its neighbors. There was also a peculiar-shaped vessel called the Marblehead banker, usually about 100 tons, with a very high quarter-deck and deep waist. Then came a schooner and hernaphrodite brig, that were termed low-deck vessels, carrying large deck loads, doing our West India business and in the humber trade. The schooners were all rigged with topsails. Then came the full-rigged brig and the bark. Each was of 350 to 500 tons, and very deep holds, pinched in at the waist to reduce the tonnage, that being the measuring line, and half the breadth of beam constituting the depth of hold, by law of admeasurement. Next came large ships—800 to 1,000 tons were called very large—with round halls, for cotton carrying. Some Boston ships carried 6,000 to 6,500 bales. Later came the Pacific trade, and we built some very large ships of peculiar model, entirely differing from the above, as sharp as a wedge. This class of ships made the passage to San Francisco, both back and forth, in a time that never since has been equalled. In the meantime the smaller vessels have changed, so that no pink sterns or low-deck vessels are to be found and hardly ever a sloop, and the Marblehead fisherman has entirely changed; the schooner has changed from a topsail to what is termed a fore-and-alt-rig. As long as forty years ago the Eastrort packets were two-topsail schooners, about the only ones of that age I remember. Then followed the threel masted schooner and a few four-misted ones, and the size has materially increased—say from 95 to 100 tons to nearly 1,000 tons, some of them being employed in the East_India business. One peculiar difference in the construction of the larger vessels will stand up and be moved safely from wharf to wharf without ballast. The form of ship at present constructed has an up-and-down hull instead of s thip at present constructed has an up-and-down hull instead of swell and moderately full, about midway between the very sharp and the cotton carriers. There has been no particular change in the model of the smaller craft. As regards the fishing vessels, instead of the pink stern a casnal observer at Commercial Wharf, where they meatly lie, would think he had got among a class of wealthy gentlemen's yachts. They are really beautiful essels, and reflect great credit on the constructors or designers.

Scene in a chemistry recitation. Professor: Mr. —, please give the meu-atomic list. Mr. —; Mercury, cadmium, zine, and-and (faint whisper from fellow student, "barrium") Mr. —, triumphanty-"Bayrum."—[Roanoke Collegian.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INSPECTION OF HOTELS. FIRE-ESCAPES ORDERED ON THE ST. NICBOLAS AND THE DEY STREET HOUSE.

Notices were sent out by Inspector Esterbrook yesterday to the owners of the St. Nicholas Hotel and of the Dev Street House, at No. 58 Dey-st. The buildings, which are included in the St. Nicholas Hotel property, are owned by the Lorillard and Haight estates. They are four in number—two in Broadway, one in Mercer-st, and one in the middle of the block—and they are connected by bridges and halls. The Broadway buildings are six stories high and the other buildings have only five stories each. Mr. Esterbrook requires that two fire-escapes shall be placed on each story of the Broadway front and two on each story of the Mercer-st, front. He also requires that two line of fire-escapes shall be placed on the middle building.

Urlah Welch, the proprietor of the botel, said to a Thibune reporter yesterday that he would not obtained.

story of the Mercer-st, front. He also requires that one line of fire-escapes shall be placed on the middle building.

Urlah Welch, the proprietor of the botel, said to a Tribuse reporter yest-riday that he would not object to the owners of the buildings erecting as many fire-escapes as wers required by the Bureau of Buildings, but he did not think the escapes were necessiry. "This hotel," he said, "has been in succ. still operation for twenty-eight years, and fire-escapes are not needed on it now more than they were when it was built. I have had charge of the hotel for filteen years and in that time there has not been a fire nor an alarm of fire in the building. Because a Western hotel burns up the Inspector of Buildings desires to provide every hotel in the city with fire-escapes. When this hotel was examined a few days ago, no account was taken of the regulations and machinery employed here to prevent a fire. I believe it will be impossible for a serious fire to centure of the prevent one. The means of escape are ample now. I live here with my family and feel secure?"

Mr. Welch showed the reporter through the buildings and pointed out the arrangements which have been provided for the saiety of gnests. From the upper floors in each of the four buildings are stairways which lead either to the wide hall on the first floor or to the streets. There are sign boards on every floor pointing to the stairways and lights are kept burning in the bails, together with fire-axes and pails of water in races. The engine-room is under the sidewalk in Mercer-st., and a powerful pump, which can be set in motion at a moment's notice, is kept engaged that he does not be set in motion at a moment's notice, is kept engaged that he does not be set in motion at a moment's notice, is kept engaged on the front of the building and the front rooms are to be connected by doors. Mr. Hall said to a Thibuse reporter yesterday that he did not think the fire-escapes necessary. "The hotel," said the "is already provided with fire-escapes on th

THE NEW MEMBERS IN THE PARK BOARD. A DOUBT AS TO THE LEGALITY OF HOLDING MEET INGS ON SATURDAY.

INGS ON SATURDAY.

The Park Commissioners met yesterday morning, but they transacted no business, the question being raised by Mr. Wales as to the legality of Saturday sessions. An adjournment was taken until Wednesday, when the subject of a change in the by-laws to make Saturday meetings legal will be considered. The rew Commissioners, John D. Utimmins and General Egbert L. Viele, were present and were cordually received by Commissioners Wales and Olliffe. For the first time within a long period there was an agreeable state of feeling existing in the Board, and the session, though short, was harmonious. Mr. MacLean was no longer there to get childrah delight from thrusting pins into Mr. Lane, and the badiy-abused Mr. Lane no longer came and went with the air of a martyr who suffered a little more than he could conveniently endure. A gentleman who has been present at many meetings of the Park Commissioners, sand yesterday: "It seems go in to be present at a civilized meeting of the Board. This is the first session of the Commissioners since MacLean and Lane may sait be ewhen there has not been a disgraceful squabble." Mr. Wales looked happy at his escape from the presence of his former colleagues.

S. S. Randall, James Kuntz, Louis Schneider, C.

"Thave been employed in one mill over twenty years, and found them to be generally good. If a body is seen to be "light" she is sent awa."

"How is it, then, that so many single women with children are retailed in the mills!"

"Aye, sir, they have been very respectable, and when one has a misfortune of that kind we all feel sorry, and try and help her get ready for the poor bairnie."

Many of the Patsley operatives do not earn over eight shillings a week in slack times, and hence numerous homes where the rooms occupied are poor and dirty and almost devoid of turniture. But in nearly every instance of this kind the reason may be traced to One-hundred-and-seveniets. The committee by the Board of Apportionment for the park at Fulton-ave. and One-hundred-and-exty-minth and
One-hundred-and-seventieth-sts. The committee
were assured that the desired improvements would be made at once Mr. Knez
said that the land intended for the parks
was in a bad state and used for the worst purposes. A school with 700 chilaren was near by.
The committee vish the sewers in the district from
the Harlem River to One-hundred-and-sixty-fiftisst, to be connected with the Mill Brook sewer, and
the sewers above that to One-hundred-and-eightyfourth-st, to be covered. There is a plot of land of
forty-three feet front, belonging to the House of the
Good shepaerd, at the edge of the Meirose district,
and the sewers of that part of the city can have
no outlet until they can be run through this land.
Mr. Crimmins informed the committee that he
would confer with Vicar-General Qoinn regarding
the title to this property, and ascertain if it would the title to this property, and ascertain if it would be sold to the city. The committee learned inci-dentally from Mr. Oiliffe that all the arrangements dentally from Mr. Offine that are the arrangement for extending the rapid transit road to One brin-dred and Seventieth-st. have been completed, and that the extension of the road was to be hastened. o the managers had said.

PEDUCING THE FERRIAGE ONE CENT. The East River Ferry Company has reduced the fare on the Thirty-tourth Street Ferry from 4 to 3 cents. This is the result of a long's ruggle between the residents of Long Island City and the ferry company. The Sinking Fund Commissioners, in advertising for proposals for the lease of the ferry for five years from February 1, 1883, stipulated that the rates should be not to exceed 2 cents from 5 to 7 n.m. and 6 to 7 p.m., and 3 cents at other hours. The minimum yearly rental of the wharf property was to be \$2,000 and and 3 cents at other hours. The infinium yearly rental of the wharf property was to be \$2,000 and 5 per cent of the gross receipts. There were no bids for this ferry when the proposals were opened by the Controller on Friday. The representatives of the ferry company had offered to make the uniform rate of ferriage three cents, and declared that to conform to the stipulations of the advertisement it would have to operate the ferry at a loss. The Sinking Fund Commissioners will consider the matter at their next meeting.

The reduction of fare is not satisfactory to many residents of Hunter's Point who have avitated for

residents of Hunter's Point who have asitated for some years to obtain a reduction to two cents for each passenger. The Citizens' Committee, of which Alderman P. J. Gleason is president, is engaged in preparing a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, fixing the rate at two cents.

QUESTIONING MR. WOOD'S STORY. In regard to the robbery of Edward A. Wood, the secretary of the New-York Mining Stock Exchange on Thursday afternoon at No. 60 Broadway, there

secretary of the New-107k Mining Slock Exchange on Thursday afternoon at No. 60 Broadway, there were no important developments yesterday. To a TRIBUNE reporter, Mr. Wood said that he had no clew as to who committed the robbery, nor had he received any information of that kind from the police or the detective at work on the case. Mr. Wood was at his office all day. He had on his forchead a large piece of court-plaster over his wound.

Later in the afternoon, Detective Hagen, who is inquiring into the matter, was seen by the reporter. He was sure that Mr. Wood could have received no such wound as he said that he had, while occupying the position at his desk which he asserted that he occupied. The detective further said that the alleged wound on Mr. Wood's forehead was nothing more than a red spot, and that he would make an affidavit that the skin was not even broken. He was at loss to know why Mr. Wood wore such a large piece of court-plaster. The detective said that he would find out the whole story before he got through, no matter on whose shoulders the responsibility might fall. Mr. Wood gave his check yesterday for the amount stolen, but the president of the Exchange stated to Police Cantain t. affery yesterday for the amount stolen, but the president of the Exchange stated to Police Captain Caffrey, of the New Street Station, that the check would be

THIRTY-FIVE TONS OF MATTER DAILY. THIRTY-FIVE TONS OF MATTER DAILY.

In the year ended December 31, 1882, there were mailed from the New York Post Office 21,990,144 pounds (10,995-tons) of second-class matter, which consisted of newspapers and periodicals sent by publishers directly and through news agencies to regular subscribers, exchanges, etc. The receipts for the year from this source at the Post Office amounted to \$439,802 88. The number of newspapers and periodicals in New-York which are mailed at the office at second-class rates is 788, classified as follows: Dailies, 44; semi-weekhes, 20; weeklies, 309; semi-mouthlies, 47; monthlies, 315; bi-monthlies, 4; quarterlies, 49. There are also 5 published somi-annually and 7 annually, but these are excluded by law from the second-

class matter, Thirty-five tons is the daily average of this class of matter mailed at the Post Office.

ROCKAWAY HOTEL GOING PIECEMEAL.

There was a fair attendance yesterday at the manmoth hotel on Rockaway Beach, the sale of which, with other property of the Rockaway Beach Company, had been advertised by Receiver James W. Husted. Shortly after 12 o'clock Mr. Husted. Shortly after 12 o'clock Mr. Husted, after reading the several orders of the court ordering the proceedings, commenced the sale of the personal property. The goods in the construction department were sold to William Lesner for \$630. Lumoer at the ravilion, 159,000 feet of yellow pine, was bought by James M. Oakley for \$12 a thousand, and lumber at the planing mill, 308,000 feet, for \$9 a thousand. Two piles of brick went to Mr. Oakley for \$300, and the contents of the planing mill (machinery) to William Lesner for \$500. Other things sold were pain ors materials, in and out of building, Mr. Blackford, \$1.025; goods in water works, \$139; and liquors in wine-room, \$105. Mr. Cadwaliader bought the crockery ware for \$610, silver ware for \$12.5, kitchen utensils \$350, carpets \$2.175, and the bedding and linen for \$1,856.

The real estate was then put up by Mr. Husted, who stated that the terms of sale were 10 per cent cash and the balance on or before March 2. Mr. Blackford asked that the sale of the real estate should be postponed until January 31, when it is advertised to be sold in a foreclosure of a mortgage of \$38,000. This was objected to, and the sale was started by a bid of \$100 by Mr. Blackford. The bids were soon run up to \$15,000, which was offered by W. C. Lester, Mr. Cadwaliader, who had bid \$14,000, then asked that the sale should be postponed to give time to examine the title. Aaron A. Degraw said that he would guarantee the title, and asked that the sale should be postponed until January 31, when it is advertised to more the sale on the creditors, and Mr. Lester objected to any postponhment. After a moment's conversation with a genterman who was standing close beside him, Mr. Husted closed his book and declared the sale postponed until Jan ROCKAWAY HOTEL GOING PIECEMEAL. ceiver to postpone the sale, after he had com-menced it and received bids, will be taken to the

GROWLING AND SNAPPING LIKE A DOG.

The occupants of a tenement-house in what is known as "Battle Row," in Tuchenor-st., Newark, are exercised over the case of a boy. James Garrigan, the son of a woman living in the house, who is suffering from symotoms that resemble those of hydrophobia. Some two weeks ago the boy became extremely nervous, showed a singular exeitement at those, and victously attacked others upon slight provocation. He complained of a strange-feeling in his head and at the jot of his stomach. When questioned by his mother he said that some time ago he had been bitten on the hand by a loop belonging to her and had feared to make the fact known, as he did not want it killed. The dog was, in fact, shot recently by a neighbor because it showed symitoms of the rables. Soon after the boy became affected he was taken with a severe sensin. He growled and snipped like a cur, retused water and became weak. He was afterward enabled to go about the house as usual. Dr. William H. Marthand was called in, and he prescribed bromide of potash and chornal to quiet the boy's nervous s, siem, but the spasms continued at intervals and daily became more severe. A clergyman who visited the house was bitten upon one of his lingers by the boy.

Vescriav, when a reporter called at the house, the GROWLING AND SNAPPING LIKE A DOG.

Yesterday, when a reporter called at the house, the boy was lying upon a couch near the stove in the kitchen, and he showed great nervousness. His mother said that is his modes he flung everything about that was within his reach, and snapped and bit. Dr. Martland said that he had not yet pronounces the case one of hydrophobia, and he could not say that it was more than an aggravated case of nervousness. If it was hydrophobia, then the boy had been frightened into it by the garrulous taik of the women in the neighborhood. It was his intention to have the patient removed to St. Michael's Hospital. It was a very strange case, Dr. Martland said. He had to give the boy some heavy doses of chloral at first.

A RAD MESSENGER TO TRUST.

A BAD MESSENGER TO TRUST.

The case of Patrick McManus, a messenger in the Jefferson Market Prison, came up for investigation before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction vesterday. The story of McManus and his trials is as follows: On January 14, P. J. Stokes, a cert for T. J. Brown, the superintendent of the Twenty-third Street Ferry, got drunk, and as a consequence was on the following morning fined \$12 in the Jefferson Market Police Court. In default of the fine he was thrown into the donjon-keep attached to the court.

Subsequently stern justice rejented, the portculiis was raised, the drawbridge lowered, and P. J. Stokes was told to take the wings of the afternoon and go home. But the stern-visaged warder who opened the castle gates noticed that Mr. Stokes had no hat, cont or watch, though when he was thrown into prison he had been peasessed of those useful and ornamental appendages. Touched with pity, the warder dropped a tear and asked what had become of the aforementioned articles. He was informed by the prisoner that he had given them to McManus, with matructions to oawn them and pay the fine of \$12. As no fine had been paid, McManus was accused of having taken the articles with intent to derraud. When the affair came up yesterday before the Commissioners a letter was received from Stokes, saying that he had no charge to make. McManus declared that he had returned the articles to him. The Commissioners reserved their decision.

COOLED OFF BY CHIEF SEE'S CLUB.

A quarrel occurred in White Plains on Friday afternoon between Major itiram Paulding, a Justice of the Feace, and George W. See, Chief of Police. Mrs. Newman is employed as housekeeper by her uephew, Mr. See, a widower. The latter, on going home on Friday afternoon, found Mrs. Newman and her daughter, who lives with her, engaged in an altereation, and undertook to restore neace in the household, Miss Newman did not recognize his authority to interfere in their private quarrels and said so. Mr. See took hold of her and forced her to sit down. She was very indignant, and ran to Justice Faulding, who is said to be a relative, and related her grievance to him. Justice Paulding at once became in ensed, and sent for the Chief to come to his office. As the latter entered the place the Justice locked the door and prepared to give him a thrashing for daring to lay his hands upon Miss Newman. Chief see drew his club and dared the Justice to touch him. After considerable boisterous wranging, which was heard by outsiders and created much excitement in the neighborhood, Justice Paulding finally became cool and permitted the Chief to depart. It is understood that the Chief intends to commence an action against the Justice for false imprisonment. COOLED OFF BY CHIEF SEE'S CLI

CENSURED FOR CARELESNESS. An inquest was held yesterday before Coroner Merkle in the case of Mrs. Delia McCauley, age thirty-nine, of No. 245 East Forty-fifth-st. The woman was employed as a car-eleaner on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. On December 22 her knee was fractured, she being struck by a car near the Grand Central Depot which she had just left. The morning was foggy, and the smoke and steam were so thick that objects could not be discerned three feet distant. The company was consured for carelessness.

could not be discerned three feet distant. The company was censured for carelessness.

W. C. Sheh-ey, age fifty-one, an employe of the Delamater fron Company, died from burns received while working on the steamer Knickerbocker at Pier No. 9 North River, on December 12, 1882.

Steam was inadvertently turned on in the boiler which he was repairing. The company yesterday was censured by a coroner's jury for carelessness.

HELD FOR STRIKING HIS CAPTAIN.

Joseph Bretuil, a seaman, was taken before Con missioner Shields yesterday on a charge made against him by Captain John Duffy, of the Ameriarainst him by Captain John Dufly, of the American vessel Emma L. Hail. The matter was brought to tree attention of the United States Shipping Commissioner in this city by a communication from W. H. Garfield, the United States Consul at Martinique. While the brig Emma L. Hall was at a port of Martinique the captain w sattacked by Bretuil, who struck him and tore on some of his clothing. The captain returned the blows of the sailor, and afterward had him arrested. The consul sent Bretuil back to this country in irons, on board of the brig Ruby. The letter of the consul describes the sailor as a dangerous man. Commissioner Shields held the prisoner for examination under \$1,500 bends.

BREAKING HIS FATHER'S JAW. BREAKING HIS FATHER'S JAW.

John Galvin, age twenty, of No. 34 Laight-st., was arraigned before Justice White yesterday at the Iombs Police Court, on a charge of highway robbery preferred by John Murphy, of No. 319 Avenue-U. The complaint was dismissed. Subsequently Galvin was taken into custody by Roundsman Straus, of the Court Squad, on a charge of having brutally assaulted his father on December 31, by by breaking his jaw in two places. Galvin once committed an aggravated assault on Officer Lake, of the Sixth Precinct, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. On the complaint of his father he was held for trial in General Sessions in defauit of \$1,000 bail.

THE WISCONSIN STUCK IN THE MUD. The steamship Wisconsin, of the Guion Line, ran aground on the West Bank below the Narrows at The steamship Wisconsin, of the Guion Line, ran aground on the West Bank below the Narrows at 8:30 a. m. yesterday morning in coming into this port, "The vessel merely stuck in the mud," Captain Righy said, "and there was no trouble further than a delay until 2 o'clock, when we floated off."

The tugboat Virginia Seymour was sent down the Bay to take off the Wisconsin's passengers, but her services were not required. The steamship reached her pier, No. 46 North River, at 4 p. m. The voyage was a stormy one, and much wind, hall and snow were encountered.

SHOT GUNS NOT RESORTED TO.

Surprise was manifested at Staten Island ca Friday that the story of a fight between some rall-

road laborers and the workmen on the farm of Henry Samuels, in which shot-guns played a part, should have been published. Mr. Samuels's farm is on the Richmond turnpike in the town of Northfield, and the route of a new railroad that is to connect the north and south shores of the island is laid through it. On Wednesday one of the gauge of men who are employed in grading the road began to work on Mr. Samuela's land and the story of what occurred was told to a TRIBUNE reporter by Mrs. Samuels, who said: "My husband is travelling West, and when I was informed of the presence of the men on our land I consulted with some friends and was a vised to warn them off. So on Thursday morning I ordered them to stop work. The foreman, who was very polite, listened to what I had to say, but declared his intention to continue. That was all. There was no fuss of any kind. What my husband will do in the matter when he returns, I do not know. I entered a protest against the intrusion of the men upon our land merely to be on the safe side. Whether he will contest the right of the railroad company, I cannot say."

THE COURTS.

THE WANDELL DIVORCE SUIT. GENERAL PRYOR AND MR. MILLER HAVE A GENTLE PASSAGE AT ARMS IN COURT.

The argument on the motion made a few days ago in the suit for a limited divorce brought by Charlotte Wandell against her husband, Francis Wanell, for an order granting temporar, alimony to the plaintiff and the enstedy of the only child of the marriage, was had yesterday before Judge Ingraham in the Superior Court, Chambers. Roger A. Pryor and J. W. Ross appeared for Mrs. Wandell, and Theodore R. Miller for Mr. Wandell. Mr. Ross read an affidavit by Mary Lahey, a servant in the Wandell famwhich she had previously made in bahalf of Mr. Wandell without knowing its contents. She declares, in the affidavit read by Mr, Ross yesterday, that Mr. Wandell was not regular in his fiabite, and that Mrs. Wandell was an exemplary housewife and a kind and thoughtful mother Mr. Ross also read an affiliavit by Ellen O'Leary, who was at one time a servant in the Wandell family, in which the excellence of Mrs. Wandell's character as a wife and a mother is warmly attested. Lucy Ross in an flidavit said that she had often visited at the Wandell ouse. Mrs. Wandell was a most estimable person in house. Mrs. Wandell was a most estimate perion in all respects; but Mr. Wandell was petulant and parsimonions. Other affiliavils to the same effect were also read by Mr. Ross.

Mr. Pryor, in the course of his argument for Mrs. Wandell, reterred to the servant girls as "domestics." Mr. Pryor said that Mr. Miller repeated the word "domestics," whereupon Mr. Pryor said that Mr. Miller had succeed at the persons described by him as domestics. Mr. Miller said it was not

Miller repeated the word "domestics," whereupon Mr. Pryor said that Mr. Miller had sucered at the persons described by him as domestics. Mr. Miller said it was not true that ne had sucered at them. Mr. Pryor raised his long thin finzer, and pointing it at Mr. Miller, and: "You would not dure to say that to me if we were cutsi ie." Mr. Miller said something in reply, which was not quite andible, but which contained a reservate to Mr. Pryor, not now being south of Mason and Dixon line.

Mr. Pryor continued his argument, which he concluded with the assertion that the peasont controversy was not one between husband and wife, but one between Mr. Wandell's family and Mrs. Wandell. Mr. Miller replied to Mr. Pryor, saying that he had not expected to hear a stump speech on the argument of a motion in a legal proceeding. He insisted that the papers in the case showed that Mrs. Wandell's was entirely in the wrong and that sane outst not to be given the custody of the child nor allmony to enable her to prosecute her suit. Decision was reserved.

THINGS AN EXECUTO & CANNOT DO. Justice Larremore's ruling on questions aris ng under the will of the late Dr. Henry D. Ranney, made at a Special Ferm of the Supreme Court, is sus tained by the General Term in a decision just handed down. The will directed the executors to pay the widow turing her life the income from the estate of \$200,000. After her death \$25,000 was to be given to various charitable organizations and the rest divided equal; among fifteen meces and nephews. In May, 1879, Dr Lafayette Ranney, as one of the executors, made an agreement with Or. L. Do V. Wilder for a lease of the have the option of purchasing the property at a stipu have the option of purchasing the property at a stipulated price at any time within two years. The other executor refused to sixu this agreement. The action was brought for a specific performance. Justice Larremore dismissed the compilaint, holding that there was simply a trust estate. The opinion of the General Term affirming this says "that where a power is vested in several persons all must unite in the execution," and that one trustee cannot effectually convey away trust property without the concurrence of his associates. W. W. Radger appeared for Dr. Wilder and Charles Strauss for the estate.

William C. Casey, a justice of the peace at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, has brought suit pgainer The alleged libel consisted in an article concerning the recent arrest of James K. Hamilton Willicox, the woman's rights agitator, for skating on Sunday at Silver Lake. The article characterized the action as a joint effort on the part of Casey, as justice, and his "little pet McVey," as constable, to replenish their exchequers,

meonveniently low.

The Police Commissioners are investigating the charge made by Mr. Willcox that the constable were a county police badge, to which he had no right. They have given public notice that they will assist in any way in their power any citizen prosecuting any constable or other person, who without lawful authority or regular process arrests or attempts to arrest any person.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and dections resumed the hearing of contested election cases yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The mornng session was devoted to the summing up in the Sprague-Bliss contest. Nelson J. Waterbury as counsel for Thales S. Bliss, the sitting member, opened the argument, the election returns in dispute being those from the Fourteenth Election District of the XIIIth Assembly District. He contended that Inspector Hull was intoxicated on election day and could easily have made an error. It had not been settled by law, he said, what the legal effect of the tallies was. There was no statute making them evidence. He concluded by asserting that the triplicate statements giving Bliss 173 votes and Sprague 120, and which were filed in the proper offices according to law, and so counted at the county canvass, were the ones which should be considered by the committee, and ones which should be considered by the committee, and which deciared Mr. Bliss to be the Representative elected. F. L. Steison, counsel for the contestant, Henry L. Sprague, stated that he wished to refer to the insimation that Sprague had personal friends on the committee. He supposed that Mr. Waterbury referred to Assemblymen Delebanty and Clement.
Mr. Waterbury—No, sir; I will tell you whom I referred to; I referred to the warm personal friends of Mr. Sprague, Messrs. Crane and Roosevelt.
Mr. Stetson—I merely wished to discover whom you did mean.

Mr. Sprague, Messrs. Crane and Roosevell.

Mr. Stetson—I merely wished to discover whom you did mean.

Coathuing, he ridiculed Mr. Waterbury's assertion that the four inspectors and two poll-clerks had been terrorized by one federal officer. He declared that the announcement of the returns by the poll-clerk to the chairman of the inspectors was 173 for Sprague and 120 for Bilas; that the chairman publicly proclaimed that to be the result, and that the police returns were to the same effect. The statements giving Bilas the majority were the secondary tally-sheet of the poll-clerk Crockett and the triplicate statements of the inspectors. He contended that this was due to Crockett's fullure correctly to transcribe his original tally. He asserted that no better principe could be declared by the announcements and records made nearest to the time of the actual counting of the votes, and before any chance of tamp-ring with those votes or with the records has intervened.

After a recess the final hearing in the Connelly-Lindsay case was had, William H. Roberts being the only witness called. He was an inspector in the Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn. He said that a bailot inscribed "Rob Lind" or "Rob Lind" had been deposited and counted as scattering. The evidence was offered for the purpose of establishing proof for an application to open the box for the inspection of the ballots oast. An adjournment was then taken until Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

SPINOLA'S CHARMING CONSISTENCY.

SPINOLA'S CHARMING CONSISTENCY.

" Politics change, but human nature remains the same," was the remark of a Republican Senator coming down on the express train from Albany on Friday. It was called forth by some rather soud talk on the part of the Tammany statesman, General Spinola.

"The Democratic party should go in for harmony,"

"The Democratic party should go in for harmony," said the legislator with the big shirt-collar. "I am in favor of uniting and turning out every Republican who can be reached who holds an office. The Democracy are in power now, and they are fools if they don't embrace the opportunity to capture all the offices they can reach in New-York City and the State. Do this and we can hold the State for the next ten years."

"It seems to me," quietly remarked the Republican Senator quoted above, "that this is the same legislator whom I heard hast winter, in season and out of season, urging Republican Senators and Assemblymen to unite with Tammany Hall in dividing up the offices in the city and State. The consideration then urged was that the Republican party would be able to carry the State for the next fifty years. The offices seem to have a great attraction for some people."

The remarks of the Senator were greeted with a heart y laugh from the bystanders.

A BANK PRESIDENT INDICTED. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 20.-The Grand

Jury to-day presented five indictments against Charles E. Upten, president of the suspended City Bank. The first indictment charges him with grand largeny in steal ing \$40,000. The second indictment alleges that he em-bezzled \$40,000. The third indictment charges him with embezzling \$7,500 of Central Railroad stock. The fourth indictment charges an embezzlement of \$24,000. The fifth indictment charges him with overdrawing his accounts at the City Bank, and also with receiving deposits from various persons amounting to \$14,470 62 shortly before the failure of the bank, knowing then that the bank was insolvent. He will plead to the charges this afternoon.

GRADY'S BATTERY SILENCED. HOW MR. THOMPSON SPIKED THE GUNS. PECULIAR HISTORY OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTM NT. The present discussion as to the best meansof

supplying the city with more water is exciting general interest. The question of whether or not Commissions Hubert O. Thompson shall have control of the expendi-ture of the immense sums which his new squedus scheme will require has led to numerous faquiries concerning the investigation of the Public Works De-partment ordered by the State Senate last year. The resolutions requiring this examination to be made by the Senate Committee on Cities were adopted on March 15 after urgent appeals from Senators Grady, March 15 after urgent appeals from Senators Grady, Treanor and others, who insisted in the strongest language on the necessity of such an inquiry. The recolations recite the fact that the expenditures of the department under Mr.Thompson showed an increase of \$1,312,759 in the first year over those of 1879, and it was charged that such increase was "due to gross neglect of duty and violation of law on the part of said Commissions." Honce, Mr. Grady's committee was ordered to sloner." Hence, Mr. Grady's committee was ordered to "examine into the management of the Department of Public Works under said Hubert O. Thompson, to the end that any and all abuses that are found to exist may be specific corrected, and that said committee be empowered to send for persons

and papers, and employ a stenographer and incur expense as may be necessary." expense as may be necessary."

The committee held its first session in this city on March 31, and began its work in a business-like manner. Mr, Thompson secured as counsel F. L. Stetson, who is frequently employed in special work by the Corporation Counsel's office, and sometimes by the Department of Public Works, and George Bliss, who at that time was drawing \$100 a day from the Government in the Star Route cases, and who has continued under the same pay up to the present time. It is understood that the city will be asked to reimburse Mr. Thompson for the expense of counsel in defending himself. The clusticity of the funds of the Department of Public Works was shown at the start in the reporting and printing of the committee's proceedings. The taken by the Senate stenographer, would be printed in lue course of time, in the same way as the reports of other investigations by Legislative committees had been who wanted the proceedings printed for the use of his coun-sel each day. Senator Grady said that this would involve an extra expense which the Senate committee did not feel nutherized to incur. Mr. Phompson, therefore, employed ds own stenogr pher, and had the proceedings printed ach day, and as the voucher on file at the Controller's office shows, he paid the expenses out of the contingent fund of the Department of Public Works.

The committee held a few sessions here, and then

in Albany. Some interesting facts were disclosed. At the meetings in Albany reporters were not present, and the proceedings have never been publi hed. Mr. Newfaces, and promised to bring out more of the same na-ture, when the committee was adjourned to meet at the enit of the chairman, Senator Grady. Lindsay I. Howe, ex-Commissioner of Accounts of this city, had been employed previously by the committee to examine the books and accounts of the Public Works Department, out as the committee has not been called together since the Albany adjournment, his testimony has not been taken, although he has said repeatedly that he could make

some interesting revelations.

Mr. Thompson has not betrayed the least anxiety to be "vindicated," or to show that the charges made in the Senate resolutions of "gress neglect of duty and violation of law" were unfounded. After the adjouru-ment of the Legislature Senator Grady said that he would call the committee together in September to continue the investigation. About that time the New-York Democrats investigation. About that time the New York Democrates were sorely troubled over the question whether or not Tammany Hall about to be admitted to the State Couvention. Mr. Tampson, who since the organization of the County Democracy has been its principal leader, and who took part with John Kelty in the lottery of 1880 over the disposition of the patronage in this city, was suddenly converted to the platform of patce and narmony. The one caner aim of his life, according to his pushe interances, had been to externinate, in a political sense, John Kelty and Tammany Hall. Now, nowever, when many others in the organization thought that the time had come for a great victory over fammany, Mr. Thompson interposed to prevent this. Many Democrate believe that in taking this course the County Democracy threw away its last coance to control the party in this city. Fammany was admitted to the convention, peace and harmony prevailed, and the investigation of the Public Works Department was discontinued. It is whispered about that no more will be heard of it must the bill when senator Daly took to Albany this year to empower Mr. Thompson to build a dam 200 feet in height and an aqueduct to this city has been passed. Then the committee will resport, and the lawyers whom Mr. Thompson employed will send their bills to the city, the Commissionar will be "vitalicated," and senaco Grady will be re-lected to the Senate at the next election without opposition from the County Democracy, if that faction is in existence at

Senate at the next election without opposition if County Democracy, if that faction is in existence

the County Democracy, if that faction is in existence at the next election without opposition from the County Democracy, if that faction is in existence at that time.

Among other facts disclosed by the investigation, so far as it went, was that Patrick Brown, of Yonkers, was on the payrolis of the Public Works Department as an inspector of waste water, as \$3 a day. While acting in this capacity in this city, he also served as an inspector of chection in Youkers. He collected \$32.08 for his election services in Youkers for six days and during that same time cold stea from this city \$3 a day for inspecting waste water. Isane Newton, enicle engineer of the Croton Aquioduc, certified that the work was actually performed and necessary; at this same time Mr. Brown made an affianti that he actually served as an inspector or election in Youkers, also restified. Mr. Brown explained the matter by saying that the Department of rubble Works did not know that he was absent, as he sent in reports for those days as for others. Thomas Leauy, of No. 26 Brooms. Lexified that in the tail of 1881, when Jacob Secondair was the candidate of the County Democracy for the Scate Senate, "young Seebacher" gave the wilmss a letter to Depart Commissioner. Hamha, of the Department of rubbleworks or the purpose of securing employment in that department, Mr. Hamila, according to the testimony, called Mr. Smytae, the ciera in charge of replars to sewers, and "assigned" Leauy to min, telling Mr. Smythe" to fix it ait right with bin." Mr. Smythe took at the report time next day. Leaby reported at different times for about thirty days waten included the days of election and registration, and at the ead of mat time he was asked to sign a rol and was paid off notilis in a room in the Public Works Department. Charles Naide, and to the was paid off motils in a room in the Public Works bepartment that he was piven a letter by Mr. Seebadeer, addressed to Mr. Hamina, and that he was not at that time prepared to state whether these men were paid on to t

LOW PRICES AT THREE PICTURE SALES.

At the picture sale on Friday evening at the Madison Square Art Rooms, no enthusiasm was shown and many pictures were withdrawn from the lack of bids. The special object of interest at the sale was the statue of "Ophelia," considered the masterpiece of Pierce F. Conneily, a native of Boston, who is practising the sculptor's art at Fior ence. It sold for \$1,000, which was apparently far be, low the expectations of the auctioneer. The attendance was good until after the sale of the statue. Among the best prices for the paintings were the following:

Diaz De La Pena, N. V. Love in Inteness
the trade Danie N V Bondam of the Poppat 79
Daubtene C F The Evening Hour
Dorri i man The Minnet 98
Impre Intes A Summer Day
Frosch, K
Hause H The Sala dai Cablagia in the
Danada Dalama at Marian
Tanana C F Sanal transact what the Con-
Leigning Eugene Contigence
M. Januaries A com D. A. Taranta Danah continue
the reason W War draw and Walting
Traver Capstant A Normandy House
Wagner, F
As the electron sale of maintings at the Nationals Art Ga
At the closing sale of paintings at the Schenck Art Ga
tinged law Agentaing to the augustoneer they led but
of the purchase prices in Europe. Some of the ber
matter was the collection

Name.
Scouling Party.
Sheep on the Hills.
The Guita: Player.
A Quite Flirtation.
Moonlight.
Good Night, Neighbor.
Landscape.
Cartle 1: 1 Artist.
Beauquesne. W. C..
Bonheur, Perrol.
Bonifazzi, A.
Cassanova, L.
Clays, Paui Jean.
Compt. Calix.
Courbet, Gustave...
De Neuville, A.

Van Leemputten, Frans. Sheep Fold. 355

There was a sale of water-colors by European and
American artists at Kirby's Gallery, No. 845 Bro.4way.
on Friday evening, Low prices ruled, Decamp's
"Painting the Vase "brought \$135; two companion
pieces by De Beul, \$97 each; and a largenistorie
piece by David, "Antiochus and Stratomel," \$145.

THE KNICKERBOCKER POLICY HOLDERS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20 .- A meeting of policy holders in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New-York, was held in this city to take step for the recovery of the premiums pa d in. A commi was then appointed to attend to the interests of the Baltimore policy holders, and to visit New York without delay, to discover the present status of the company.